



2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category

Certification Statement

The information contained in the attached “2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category” is correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if requested, I can provide a minimum of two years of documentation to support the information provided on the attached Worksheet.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.
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CSP soil and water quality standards. The required minimum components of a monitoring plan include:

- Grazing use records outlining grazing periods and numbers of animals in each grazing unit.
- Assessments, such as trend studies, similarity indices or rangeland health assessments, as well photographs of resource conditions, and documentation of the condition of stream-banks and other sensitive areas.
- Target and actual utilization levels.

CSP Contract Payments and Limits

CSP contract payments include one or more of the following components subject to the described limits:

- An annual per acre stewardship component for the benchmark conservation treatment. This component is calculated separately for each land use by multiplying the number of acres times the tier factor (0.05 for Tier I, 0.10 for Tier II, and 0.15 for Tier III) times the stewardship payment rate established for the watershed times the tier reduction factor (0.25 for Tier I and 0.50 for Tier II, and 0.75 for Tier III).
- An annual existing practice component for maintaining existing conservation practices. Existing practice payments will be calculated as a flat rate of 25 percent of the stewardship payment.
- A new practice component for additional practices on the watershed specific list. New practice payments for limited resource farmers, beginning farmers and producers who qualify in the NRCS small producer initiative will be made at not more than 65 percent cost-share rate. New practice payments for all other contracts will be made at not more than a 50 percent cost-share rate. All new practice payments are limited to a \$10,000 cumulative total for the contract.
- An annual enhancement component for exceptional conservation effort and additional conservation practices or activities that provide increased resource benefits beyond the required conservation standard noted above. This payment will be calculated at a variable payment rate for enhancement activities that are part of the benchmark inventory. The annual enhancement payment for the first contract year for the enhancements documented in the benchmark inventory will be calculated at a rate initiating at 120 percent for the 2006 contract year and then at a declining rate for the remainder of the contract of 100 percent for 2007, 80 percent for 2008, 60 percent for 2009, 30 percent for 2010, 10 percent for 2011, and 0 percent for 2012. This is intended to provide

contract capacity to add additional enhancements in the out-years and to encourage participants to make continuous improvements to their operation. In order to maintain the same level of payment over the life of the contract, the participant may add additional enhancement activities of their choice in later years. The additional enhancements will be paid at a flat rate of 100 percent. The total of all enhancement payments in any one year will not exceed \$13,750 for Tier I, \$21,875 for Tier II, and \$28,125 for Tier III annually. The NRCS Chief may allow for special enhancements for producer-based studies, watershed scale projects and evaluation and assessment activities on a case-by-case basis.

• An advance enhancement payment is available in the FY 2006 sign-up. The advance enhancement payment is available to contracts with an initial enhancement payment as determined in the benchmark inventory and interview. The advance enhancement payment would shift a portion of that annual enhancement payment amount into the first-year payment and deduct it from the following years' payments.

Tier I contracts are for a five-year duration. Tier II and Tier III contracts are for a five-to 10-year duration at the option of the participant. Participants who move from Tier I to Tier II or III may increase their contract length to up to ten years from the original contract date. Future contract improvements such as advancing tiers, adding land, and adding enhancements may be made to funded contracts during any announced contract modification period based on annual available funding and other constraints determined to be necessary to manage the CSP program.

Total annual maximum contract payment limits are \$20,000 for Tier I, \$35,000 for Tier II, and \$45,000 for Tier III, including any advance enhancement payment.

The payment components are tailored for the selected watersheds. For more details, call or visit the local USDA Service Center, or view on the Web site at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/csp/2006_CSP_WS/index.html.

Enhancement Components Available in This Sign-Up

The following are the enhancement components available this sign-up:

- (1) Additional conservation treatment above the quality criteria for soil quality, nutrient management, pest management, irrigation water management, grazing, air and energy management; and
- (2) Conservation measures that address locally identified conservation

needs shown on the watershed specific enhancement lists.

The payment components are tailored for the selected watersheds. For more details, call or visit the local USDA Service Center, or view on the Web site at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/csp/2006_CSP_WS/index.html.

CSP Enrollment Categories and Subcategories

Technical adjustments to the enrollment categories were made based on field testing of the criteria published in a previous notice. This notice provides updated enrollment category criteria.

An application will be placed in an enrollment category as follows:

- A single land use application will be placed in the highest category level that all conservation management units being offered meet.
- A multiple land use application will be placed in the category of the land use with the largest number of acres. Category placement for a land use will follow the direction for single land use application category placement (see above).

The CSP will fund the enrollment categories in alphabetical order (Attachment #1). If an enrollment category cannot be completely funded, then subcategories will be funded in the following order:

(1) Applicant is a limited resource producer, according to criteria specified in the USDA Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers guidelines or a Tribal member producing on Tribal or historically tribal lands;

(2) Applicant is a participant in an ongoing monitoring program that is sponsored by an organization or unit of government that analyzes the data and has authority to take action to achieve improvements;

(3) Agricultural operation in a water conservation area or aquifer zone designated by a unit of government;

(4) Agricultural operation in a drought area designated by a unit of government in the past three years before the sign-up dates;

(5) Agricultural operation in a water quality area with a priority on pesticides designated by a unit of government;

(6) Agricultural operation in a water quality area with a priority on nutrients designated by a unit of government;

(7) Agricultural operation in a water quality area with a priority on sediment designated by a unit of government;

(8) Agricultural operation in a non-attainment area for air quality or other local or regionally designated air quality zones designated by a unit of government;

- (9) Agricultural operation in an area selected for the conservation of imperiled plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species, as designated by a unit of government; or
(10) Other applications.

Designated means “officially assigned a priority by a Federal, State, or local unit of government” prior to this notice. If a subcategory cannot be fully funded, applicants will be offered the FY 2006 CSP contract payment on a prorated basis.

Signed in Washington, DC, on February 1, 2006.

Dana D. York,

Deputy Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, Associate Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

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2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category

Category	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III
A	Not Applicable	Group 1 or 2	Group 1, 2 or 3
B	Group 1	Group 3	Group 4
C	Group 2	Group 4	Group 5
D	Group 3	Group 5	
E	Group 4 and 5		

Group	Conservation System Criteria	
	Conservation Cropping System Performance Level and Stewardship Practices and Activities installed and maintained for at least two years prior to the sign-up period from the attached list.	
1	SCI of ≥ 0.70 OR STIR rating of ≤ 15 , plus at least 2 unique practices or activities from each area of Soil Quality, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat.	
2	SCI of ≥ 0.50 OR STIR rating of ≤ 30 , plus at least 1 unique practice or activities from each area of Soil Quality, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat, and one additional practice from any of the areas.	
3	SCI of ≥ 0.25 OR STIR rating of ≤ 60 , plus at least 1 unique practice or activity from each area of Soil Quality, Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat.	
4	SCI of ≥ 0.10 OR STIR rating of ≤ 100 , plus at least 2 unique practices or activities from any of the areas.	
5	* Must meet minimum program eligibility requirements as defined in 7CFR1469	

Group	Conservation System Criteria	
	Grazing Management System and Stewardship Practices and Activities Installed and maintained for at least two years prior to the sign-up period from the attached list.	
1	Vegetation and animal management accomplished by following a grazing management plan, plus at least 3 unique practices or activities from Water Quality and at least 2 unique practices or activities from each area of Soil Quality, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat.	
2	Vegetation and animal management accomplished by following a grazing management plan, plus at least 2 unique practices or activities from each area of Soil Quality, Water Quality, and Wildlife Habitat.	
3	Vegetation and animal management accomplished by following a grazing management plan, plus at least 1 unique practice or activity from each area of Soil Quality, Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat.	
4	Vegetation and animal management accomplished by following a grazing management plan, plus at least 2 unique practices or activities from any of the areas.	
5	* Must meet minimum program eligibility requirements as defined in 7CFR1469	

(Range and Pasture)
Grazing Land

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category**Cropland Soil Quality – Stewardship Practice and Activity List for Soil Quality**

- Alley cropping** with trees or shrubs planted in single or multiple rows with agronomic, horticultural crops or forages produced between rows of woody plants.
- Conservation crop rotation perennial** grasses, legumes and forbs in rotation for a minimum of 2 years; or a high biomass crop every other year; (already have cover crop as an activity) or a combination of crops that match soil water storage with crop water use needs.
- Contour buffer strips** with permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with parallel, wider cropped strips.
- Contour Farming** orchards, vineyards, plantations and field grown ornamentals planted in parallel lines across and perpendicular to the dominant slope.
- Cover crops** small grains, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants established for seasonal cover.
- Cross wind trap strips** the use of herbaceous cover resistant to wind erosion.
- Field borders** with a strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field.
- Forage harvest management** for improved ground cover, protection from soil erosion and to improve soil characteristics.
- Grassed waterway** that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established with suitable vegetation.
- Ground Cover** use of grasses, legumes or forbs maintained as permanent cover between rows in orchards, vineyards, plantations, field grown ornamentals, or cropped woodland.
- Pasture and Hayland**
Plantings/Improvement to establish native or introduced grasses or legumes that improve forage quality and soil characteristics.
- Hedgerow planting** with the establishment of dense vegetation.
- Herbaceous Wind Barriers** with vegetation established in rows or narrow strips across the prevailing wind direction.
- Irrigation Water Management** actions to reduce erosion such as the use of polyacrylamide (PAM) or controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water.
- Mulching** use of wood chips, leaf litter or other organic materials as a year round cover between rows in orchards, vineyards, plantations, field grown ornamentals, or cropped woodland.
- Residue management** system with no-till or strip tillage systems to maintain plant residues on the soil surface year-round.
- Riparian forest buffer** of trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.
- Riparian herbaceous cover** consisting of grasses, grass-like plants and forbs immediately adjacent to watercourses.
- Stripcropping** with row crops, forages, small grains, or fallow in alternating across a field.
- Soil pH Management** use of soil amendments or activities to maintain the alkalinity and acidity at optimum levels for nutrient uptake, based on soil tests conducted per land grant university recommendations.
- Soil salinity management** on irrigated cropland with soil amendments such as gypsum or sulfur.
- Windbreak and shelterbelt** establishment of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs.

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category**Cropland Water Quality – Stewardship Practice and Activity List for Water Quality****Cropland WQ - PERMANENT
VEGETATION PRACTICES AND
ACTIVITIES**

- Mulching**, use of wood chips, leaf litter or other organic materials as a year round cover between rows in orchards, vineyards, plantations field grown ornamentals, or cropland woodland.
 - Cover crops** of grasses, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants established for seasonal cover.
 - Contour buffer strips** with permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with parallel, wider cropped strips.
 - Critical area planting** that establishes permanent vegetation on sites with high erosion rates, and physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.
 - Crop Management Consultation** the use of certified crop advisors to provide recommendations on nutrient and/or pest management activities.
 - Field borders** with a strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field.
 - Filter strip** with herbaceous vegetation between cropland, grazing land, or forestland and environmentally sensitive areas.
 - Integrated Pest Management** the use of scouting, and economic thresholds to determine the method, timing and application of pest control methods.
- Wetland enhancement** or **Wetland restoration and rehabilitation** to increase function and value for water quality purposes.
 - Irrigation system with micro-irrigation** for distribution of water directly to the plant root zone.
 - Irrigation system with MESA, LIPC, LEPA** or similar high efficiency irrigation system to supply crop needs that matches water application to crops, soils and topography.
 - Riparian herbaceous cover** consisting of grasses, grass-like plants and forbs.
 - Riparian forest buffer** of trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.
 - Vegetative Barriers** narrow strips of perennial vegetation planted in parallel lines across and perpendicular to the predominant slope.
 - Cropland WQ - WATER
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND
ACTIVITIES**
 - Soil salinity management** on irrigated cropland through combination of drainage water management and amendments to move salts thru the root zone.
 - Water control structures** to catch, manage and properly use water applications.
 - Water and sediment control basins** to trap sediment and detain water.
- Wetland enhancement** or **Wetland restoration and rehabilitation** to increase function and value for water quality purposes.
 - Irrigation system with micro-irrigation** for distribution of water directly to the plant root zone.
 - Irrigation system with MESA, LIPC, LEPA** or similar high efficiency irrigation system to supply crop needs that matches water application to crops, soils and topography.
 - Riparian herbaceous cover** consisting of grasses, grass-like plants and forbs.
 - Riparian forest buffer** of trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.
 - Vegetative Barriers** narrow strips of perennial vegetation planted in parallel lines across and perpendicular to the predominant slope.
 - Cropland WQ - WATER
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND
ACTIVITIES**
 - Soil salinity management** on irrigated cropland through combination of drainage water management and amendments to move salts thru the root zone.
 - Water control structures** to catch, manage and properly use water applications.
 - Water and sediment control basins** to trap sediment and detain water.
- Drainage water management** through seasonal on-farm water storage and retention.
 - Irrigation with a tailwater return system** which utilizes the collection, storage, and transportation of irrigation tailwater for reuse.

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category

Cropland WQ - PEST & NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND ACTIVITIES

Pest management activities, including any one of the following:

- Spot spraying activities and other control of noxious/invasive weeds;
- Minimize pesticide use by selecting plant varieties to minimize the application of pesticides;
- Use a risk assessment tool such as WINPST to select the least toxic pesticides and herbicides to minimize harmful environmental effects;
- Use local guidelines to set economic thresholds for pests

to minimize use of pesticides and herbicides;

- Use of biological control methods such as beneficial insects, genetically modified varieties, or livestock; or
- Use of cultural control methods such as rotations with allelopathic and smothering plants, intercropping, mulching, or plant removal.

Nutrient management activities, including any one of the following:

- Precise nutrient application of such as - banding, side dressing, injection, fertigation;
- Split nitrogen application to meet crop needs;

- Test soil and/or plant tissue annually for annual crops; per land grant university recommendations for perennial crops, and low input systems such as cropped woodland and marshes;
- Use yield monitoring data to determine nutrient needs;
- Waste utilization to control pathogen and organic runoff or
- Feed management and additives.

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category

Cropland Wildlife Habitat - Stewardship Practice and Activity List for Wildlife Habitat (Activities to improve fish and wildlife habitat)

- Brush Piles** located on the edge of fields or clearings in cropped woodland and marshes, minimum size pile 4'x 4'x 4', at least 1 pile per 5 acres.
 - Spot spraying activities and other control of noxious/invasive weeds;
 - Minimize pesticide use by selecting plant varieties to minimize the application of pesticides;
 - Use a risk assessment tool such as WINPST or others to select the least toxic pesticides and herbicides to minimize harmful environmental effects;
 - Use of biological control methods such as beneficial insects, genetically modified varieties, or livestock; or
 - Use of cultural control methods such as rotations with allelopathic and smothering plants, intercropping, mulching, or plant removal.
- Critical area planting** that establishes permanent vegetation on sites with high erosion rates, and other conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.
- Drainage water management** (for wildlife) with control of water surface elevations and discharge from surface and subsurface drainage systems or through seasonal on-farm water storage and retention.
- Diversification of plant species** in non-cropped areas for nester or attraction of beneficial insects.
- Forage harvest management** with timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop or ensilage, or by mowing crops from center of field outward.
- Pest management** by any one of the following:
 - Brush Piles** located on the edge of fields or clearings in cropped woodland and marshes, minimum size pile 4'x 4'x 4', at least 1 pile per 5 acres.
 - Critical area planting** that establishes permanent vegetation on sites with high erosion rates, and other conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.
 - Drainage water management** (for wildlife) with control of water surface elevations and discharge from surface and subsurface drainage systems or through seasonal on-farm water storage and retention.
 - Diversification of plant species** in non-cropped areas for nester or attraction of beneficial insects.
 - Forage harvest management** with timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop or ensilage, or by mowing crops from center of field outward.
 - Pest management** by any one of the following:
 - Spot spraying activities and other control of noxious/invasive weeds;
 - Minimize pesticide use by selecting plant varieties to minimize the application of pesticides;
 - Use a risk assessment tool such as WINPST or others to select the least toxic pesticides and herbicides to minimize harmful environmental effects;
 - Use of biological control methods such as beneficial insects, genetically modified varieties, or livestock; or
 - Use of cultural control methods such as rotations with allelopathic and smothering plants, intercropping, mulching, or plant removal.
- Shallow water development** to provide open water on fields and moist soil areas to facilitate waterfowl resting and feeding and provide habitat for reptiles, amphibians and other aquatic species.
- Raptor Nesting Trees** maintain trees with forks 15 ft or more above ground, at least 2 trees per acre at openings of cropped woodland and marshes.
- Snag and Cavity Trees** maintain at least 7 standing dead or nearly dead trees per acre in cropped woodland and marshes.
- Stream habitat management** activities to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream.
- Vernal Pools** maintain buffer zones around vernal pools and protect during harvest operations.
- Wetland enhancement** to increase function and values.
- Wetland restoration and rehabilitation** of a drained or degraded wetland to restore wetland functions and values.
- Pasture & Hay in Rotation** perennial grasses, legumes and

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category

- Wildlife habitat management** by winter flooding of cropland fields for species in need of conservation.
- Wildlife habitat management Plan** a state approved management plan or Private Lands Agreement that meets the needs for food, cover or water for targeted species.
- Hedgerow planting** of dense heterogeneous vegetation in a linear design.
- Field borders** with permanent vegetation at the edge or around the perimeter of a field for wildlife.
- Riparian herbaceous cover** consisting of grasses, grass-like plants and forbs.
- Riparian forest buffer** of trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.
- Windbreak and shelterbelt** establishment of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs.

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category**Grazing Lands: Stewardship Practice and Activity List for Soil Quality and Plant Health
(Activities to improve soil quality or the health of the plant community)**

- Brush management** for removal, reduction or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants.
- Pasture and hay plantings** by establishing permanent vegetative cover.
- Range planting** to establish adapted perennial vegetation and improve plant diversity.
- Prescribed burning** by applying controlled fire to a predetermined area.
- Grassed waterway** that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established with suitable vegetation.
- Grazing land mechanical treatment** modifying physical soil and/or plant conditions.
- Channel bank stabilization** by establishing and maintaining vegetation.
- Soil salinity management** on non-irrigated grazing lands.
- Prescribed grazing management** including any one of the following:
 - Bottomland or riparian area treated as a separate grazing treatment unit and alternative watering facilities in place;**
 - Irrigation water management** properly determining and controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner.
 - Grazing distribution** facilitated by managing watering locations and rotating feeding and salting areas;
 - Heavy use area protection** and stabilization by establishing vegetative cover, surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures.
 - Use of decision support tools** in development of grazing and/or animal management plans, such as Grazing Lands Spatial Analysis Tool (GSAT), Nutritional Balance Analyzer (NUTBAL), etc;

2006 CSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Land Use and Category**Grazing Lands: Stewardship Practice and Activity List for Water Quality**

- Prescribed grazing management** by use of decision support tools in development of grazing and/or animal management plans, such as Grazing Lands Spatial Analysis Tool (GSAT), Nutritional Balance Analyzer (NUTBAL), etc., or application of monitoring plan.
- Brush management** for removal, reduction or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants.
- Water well** constructed to access aquifers and move livestock away from water courses.
- Watering facility** for providing animal access to water away from natural water bodies.
- Critical area planting** that establishes permanent vegetation on sites with high erosion rates, and physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.
- Fence** (sensitive area protection only) to control movement of animals and people.
- Spring development** that provides water for a conservation need.
- Pipeline** installed to convey water for livestock, or wildlife.
- Nutrient management** by any one of the following:
 - Soil and/or plant tissue test every 3 years on pastures not receiving confinement wastes or annual tests where confinement wastes are applied;
 - Direct injection of animal wastes; or
 - Split nitrogen applications to meet current crop needs.
- Integrated pest management** to control weeds, brush, insects, or diseases.
- Stream crossing** constructed to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles.
- Stream habitat management** activities to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream.
- Streambank and shoreline protection** treatments to stabilize and protect banks of streams, constructed channels, shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.
- Water and sediment control basins** to trap sediment and detain water.
- Livestock watering areas** have controlled access.
- Riparian herbaceous cover** improvements with additions of grasses, grass-like plants and forbs.
- Wetland enhancement or Wetland restoration and rehabilitation** to increase function and value for water quality purposes.
- Waste utilization** to control pathogen and organic runoff.

CSSP Enrollment Categories – Criteria by Resource Concern

**Grazing Lands: Stewardship Practice and Activity List for Wildlife Habitat
(Activities to improve fish and wildlife habitat)**

- Channel bank stabilization** by establishing and maintaining vegetation.
- Critical area planting** that establishes permanent vegetation on sites with high erosion rates, physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.
- Diversification of plant species** in cropped areas.
- Pasture and hay plantings** of diversified native or introduced forage species.
- Prescribed burning** by applying controlled fire to a predetermined area.
- Riparian herbaceous cover** improvements with additions of grasses, grass-like plants and forbs.
- Spring development** that provides water during critical times.
- Stream habitat improvement** and management activities to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream.
- Streambank and shoreline protection** treatments to stabilize and protect banks of streams, constructed channels, shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.
- Water well** constructed to access aquifers.
- Wetland enhancement** to increase function and values.
- Wetland restoration and rehabilitation** of a drained or degraded wetland to restore functions and values.
- Wildlife watering facility** designed to meets the needs of targeted species.
- Wildlife habitat management** by any one of the following:
 - Integrated pest management** activities for weeds, brush, insects, or diseases that include follow-up treatment.
 - Brush management** for removal, reduction or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants including brush piling and creation of mosaics.
 - Range planting** establishment of adapted diverse perennial vegetation.
 - Provide wildlife corridors** with pathways for predators and large animals or plant diversity for nectar-loving species.
 - Protection of honey trees** utilizing a physical barrier.
- Prescribed grazing management** by any one of the following:

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Indiana Supplemental Guidance

NRCS Indiana will use the following supplemental definitions and technical guidance in addition to the information provided in the CSP 2006 Federal Register Notice dated February 7, 2006, when evaluating fiscal year 2006 CSP offers.

All Category and Sub-Category placements will be based on the CSP applicant's self-certification of the level of treatment currently on their offered acres.

CSP 2006 Sub-Categories

Sub-Category #	Federal Register Notice Topic	Indiana Supplemental Guidance
1	Limited Resource Farmers	Self-Explanatory
2	Monitoring Program	If applicants wish to be considered for this sub-category, submit sufficient documentation to the NRCS Indiana State Office for a decision ¹
3	Aquifer Zone	Use the ArcGIS data – Sub-Category #3 ²
4	Drought Area	Not Applicable in Indiana in fiscal year 2006
5	Water Quality Area - Pesticides	Use the ArcGIS data – Sub-Category #5 ³
6	Water Quality Area – Nutrients	Use the ArcGIS data – Sub-Category #6 ³
7	Water Quality Area - Sediment	Use the ArcGIS data – Sub-Category #7 ³
8	Air Quality Non-Attainment Area	Use the ArcGIS data – Sub-Category #8 ⁴
9	Imperiled Species Conservation Area	If applicants wish to be considered for this sub-category, submit sufficient documentation to the NRCS Indiana State Office for a decision ¹
10	Other	Self-Explanatory

¹ = documentation should include items such as the organization or unit of government unit involved, a description of the efforts being undertaken by the organization or unit of government, and the level of involvement of the CSP applicant in the effort.

² = Data are based on the Wellhead Protection Data (Indiana Department of Environmental Management)

³ = Data are based on the 303d listed stream segments (Indiana Department of Environmental Management)

⁴ = Data are based on the Indiana Air Quality Non-Attainment areas (Indiana Department of Environmental Management)

CSP 2006 Categories

Land Use	Resource Concern	Federal Register Notice Practice	Indiana Supplemental Guidance
Crop	Soil Quality	Field Borders	Minimum Width = 15 feet
		Hedgerow Planting	Minimum Width = 15 feet
		Herbaceous Wind Barriers	Minimum 1 Row of Stiff-Stemmed Grasses
		Residue Management	STIR <= 20
		Riparian Forest Buffer	Minimum Width = 20 feet
		Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Minimum Width = 20 feet
		Windbreak and Shelterbelt Establishment	Minimum of 1 Row of Evergreen Trees <u>OR</u> Minimum of 2 Rows of Deciduous Trees
	Water Quality	Field Borders	Minimum Width = 15 feet
		Filter Strip	Minimum Width = 20 feet
		Riparian Forest Buffer	Minimum Width = 20 feet
		Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Minimum Width = 20 feet
		Vegetative Barriers	Minimum 1 Row of Stiff-Stemmed Grasses
Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Critical Area Planting	No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Diversification of plant species	Minimum of 5 species of Legumes &/or Forbs
		Forage Harvest Management	No Mowing/Haying until after July 15 on at least 5% of the offered acres
		Pasture and Hayland Planting	No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Windbreak and Shelterbelt Establishment	Minimum Width = 15 feet
		Hedgerow Planting	Minimum Width = 15 feet
		Field Borders	Minimum Width = 15 feet + No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Minimum Width = 20 feet + No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Riparian Forest Buffer	Minimum Width = 20 feet

Land Use	Resource Concern	Federal Register Notice Practice	Indiana Supplemental Guidance
Grazing	Soil Quality & Plant Health	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Minimum Width = 20 feet
	Water Quality	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Minimum Width = 20 feet
	Wildlife Habitat	Critical Area Planting	No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Diversification of plant species	Minimum of 5 species of Legumes &/or Forbs
		Pasture and Hayland Planting	No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Minimum Width = 20 feet + No Fescue + 1 Legume
		Provide Wildlife Corridors	Minimum Width = 50 feet